

JUDGE AVERY ON REPUTATION.

Insists that the State has Repudiated its Obligations— But That

THE REFUSAL BY COUNTIES

To Pay Invalid Bonds is Not Repudiation— Ask Several State Papers to Look Old Files for Articles Penned on Reputation in 1879.

Reputation is defined by the best lexicographers as the rejection of a part or the whole of a contract or obligation. A promise, which is not binding in law is not a contract, and the proper meaning of the term, but is what is called a nudum pactum.

The General Assembly at its session of 1879 (laws of 1879, chapter 100, amendment, afterwards ratified by the people, to section 6, article 1, of the Constitution, which prohibited the payment of any debt incurred by the Convention of 1868 or by the Legislature elected in 1868 unless the proposition to pay should have first been approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. It was well understood then, as it is now, that no such authority will ever be given by the people. The debt incurred by the special tax bonds thus repudiated now amounts to over \$30,000,000, and was pronounced by the Supreme Court of the State, substantially the same amendment to the Constitution had been offered in the Convention of 1868, and had been defeated because of the delegates, Gen. T. L. Clingman, Col. David Coleman, Francis Shober, Plato Durham, Edmund W. Jones and A. C. Avery refused at the bidding of the party caucus to record their votes in favor of the repudiation of these bonds. Gen. Clingman voicing the sentiment of the others said, that though much of the proceeds of the sale of bonds had been stolen, several hundred thousand dollars had been honestly expended in grading the railroad on the Blue Ridge and west of it and the State ought at least to repay for the innocent holders scattered throughout the North what had been received and expended on public works. No part of this debt has ever been repaid, and no one of the writers who wrote about the Stanley or Buncombe or Wilkes county will dare call upon the people to wipe out the bonds of the State, assuming the payment of any part of this thirty millions.

At the same session an Act was passed to compromise the debt of the State debt, which provided for the exchange of the State four per cent. bonds now outstanding for the old valid six per cent. bonds, which were arbitrarily arranged in two classes. The new bonds were to be exchanged at par value, but the one class of the old bonds, those of twenty-five and the other at fifteen per cent. of the principal, discarding the interest, that had been accumulated for twenty years. If the rejection or refusal to pay a part of a valid debt is repudiated, let those who repudiate the people of other counties to pay debts, which they are not bound to pay, declare in favor of a Constitutional Convention in order to assume the credit of the State, or to allow low counties, cities or towns to impose any tax unless the bill for the purpose should have been read three several times on different days, and unless the ayes and noes should be called on the second and third readings, and the bill should be read a fourth time on the fourth day.

Every statute enacted since that provision became a part of the organic law which in any way pledged the faith of the State, has been passed in the prescribed manner. The journals show that almost all acts, providing for the imposition of taxes by cities or towns prior to 1879, were passed in pursuance of the same well-known requirement. The object of this provision was to protect tax-payers against hurried and fraudulent legislation, and to prevent the imposition of burdens upon them. Every lawyer knew the purpose of the section and every well-informed legislator looked to the observance of it in the enactment of bills of which he had charge. If ignorant or corrupt men since disregarded its provisions, it was the duty of those who were bound to look to the validity of the law under which they issued. All of the bonds of the county have been lawfully and honestly issued in laying down this rule.

In Rank vs. Oxford, 119, N. C. 214 (at the law term of 1880, in the Supreme Court) it was held that the requirements of Section 14, Article 11, were mandatory, and that the bonds of the county of Oxford held by the plaintiff, a foreign bank, were null and void. Not one word of criticism was heard from any one of our counties (Stanly) since that decision was rendered. Every county Commissioner has since sought legal advice as to the validity of bonds issued by the county has been introduced and some have ventured to tell them what the courts have decided, have not escaped censure. In reply to all this I wish to say, that a county Commissioner who, if he notices the fact, that the outstanding bonds of his county have been issued contrary to law and are null or with knowledge of the old debt as ought naturally to put him on inquiry as to their invalidity, continues to levy a tax to pay the interest on them, subjects himself to liability to a writ of mandamus under Section 1090 of the Code, if not to pecuniary responsibility. Every officer who covers his eyes to the Constitution, and, if he will support it, imposes a burden upon the people of his county contrary to its provisions, is intentionally guilty of a crime, and I believe they would be more charitable to the people of Buncombe, Stanly and Wilkes. If the State is to be excused for repudiating, because the legislature creating the debt of 1868 was fraudulent, much more are the

WORTHY OF ALL PRAISE

IS THE PEOPLES PARTY FOR ITS ACTION AND GALLANT FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES AND REFORM.

So Speaks Hon. John Lamb of Virginia, in a Recent Address—North Carolina Who Have Been Appointed to Office—The Judgeship Question Unsettled.

LOCAL FREIGHT RATES HAVE BEEN PUT UP.

The Stateville, Missouri, Replies to the Raleigh Post and Shows That Freight Rates are 10 to 20 Per Cent. Higher Than Ten Years Ago.

The Raleigh Post challenges our statement of last week that railroad rates are in many instances higher than they were twenty years ago, and demands our proof. As the railroad books for so long a period are not at our disposal we are unable to go back for so long a time, but our cotton men give us the following rates on cotton which had been in operation for at least ten years prior to when the rates were put up.

From Statesville to Newton 8 cents, to Hickory 10 cents, to Morganton 12 cents, and to Asheville 15 cents. About the last of August the Southern Railway sent out to cotton men new rates on cotton which were in many instances increases over the old rates, as these instances will show: From Statesville to Newton, old rate 8 cents, new rate 14 cents; Hickory, old rate 10 cents, new rate 16 cents; Morganton, old rate 12 cents, new rate 20 cents; to Asheville, old rate 15 cents, new rate 27 cents. About one month afterwards the railroad commission met and changed the former rates on cotton to suit the new rates of the Southern Railway, and extended them to all the principal railroad systems of the State.

One of our cotton men tell us that these lower rates were in operation until August, 1897, when the rates were changed and increased as above shown. He does not know how long they had been in force before the railroad commission met. His character is unquestioned.

We have shown that rates have been increased over what they were ten years ago, and what we intended to convey in our article was that rates had been increased over what they had been when conditions were much better and when cotton was bringing twice as much as it sells for now.

The Post cannot see "what the depreciation of prices in one thing had to do with the expenses of management of another." We suppose it means that because cotton is low is no reason why the railroads should not increase their rates for carrying cotton. That may be true if the railroads were hauling less than they formerly and were paying more for their labor and material. But the fact is that the amount of such freight has been increased, and the railroad material of all kinds has been wonderfully cheapened and the salaries and wages of all railroad men, except the bosses and "political managers," have been greatly reduced. The legitimate outcries of railroads have been greatly reduced, and at the same time the rates for hauling the farmer's cheap cotton to the neighboring factories, have been enhanced in some instances over 50 per cent. Let the Post answer what the Southern Railway could haul cotton in 1896 to Newton for 8 cents a hundred pounds, why should it be allowed to charge 14 cents for 5 cent cotton in 1897? If it could haul cotton in 1896 for 10 cents, why should it be allowed to receive 27 cents for hauling cotton worth half as much now? Why should the old State railroad commission allow these increases at a time when our farmers' chief money crop is so low?

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, kidney and liver troubles, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

Invited by 200 Mormons.

Advices from Mecklenburg county say that the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina have been invaded by some 200 Mormon missionaries. They are traveling in pairs without money or baggage, and depend upon the charity of the people of the country through which they pass for subsistence.

The farmers along the Roanoke River have attempted proselyting their families, however, and have served notice on the elders to leave that section at once. No violence has, however, been offered the Mormons.

Big Fire in Aberdeen.

The little town of Aberdeen was visited by a most disastrous conflagration yesterday morning, news of which was brought to the city by Mr. Henry

The plant of the Aberdeen Lumber Company was entirely destroyed. The loss is in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The factory was owned by Pennsylvania parties.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sencil Hair Renewer.

More than 200 employees of the Adams Express Company in New York City, it is said, recently succeeded in stealing between \$20,000 and \$30,000 of money for goods delivered C. O. D., or alleged to be either lost, stolen or mislaid. While the cashier was about to put the money in the vault at the close of business, a masked man entered and demanded a roll of bills. The cashier quickly covered the vault with a revolver, which at once turned and fled, making good his escape.

20-To Be For Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit, cure, males well, 20c; females, 10c; blood pure, 50c; Dr. J. C. Ayer.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP VS. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

By James B. Lloyd.

If the great and wise men who framed the Constitution of the United States had lived in this progressive age of electricity, steam railways, telephones, telegraphs, etc., or had they dreamed of the discovery, invention and utilization of these great instruments of commerce, for the advancement of civilization, doubtless they would have added a clause providing for their control and ownership by the government for the benefit of the people.

The dangerous power, now wielded by private corporations owning these instruments of commerce, has long since been demonstrated. Numerous examples of the abuses and oppressions of these corporations are before us. During the campaign of 1896 many of the great railroads of the country were more active and aggressive; in many instances they coerced their way to the control of the government of the railroads, regardless of the inclination, interests or wishes of the employees.

Such conduct as this—attempting to subvert and destroy our individual liberties—absolutely repugnant to the spirit and genius of our government.

The Constitution guarantees to every man certain "inalienable rights—among these, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But the power exerted by the railroads, and large corporations, oftentimes contravenes the Constitution, for men in their employment yield obedience to their commands, and threats rather than lose their positions.

We have, to-day, a serious and alarming condition of affairs, for nearly every profitable branch of industry is dominated and controlled by a few corporations. These corporations are not awake to a full realization of the dangers of corporate control of the great instruments of commerce and alter valuable adjuncts and essentials to the advancement of civilization. They are witnesses a subversion of their liberties.

The great and dangerous tendency of the age is toward concentration and consolidation—which results in the greatest of evils, the loss of individual rights and privileges—in other words, they are swallowed up by corporate power.

The public should severely revere for its own function the operation and control of all natural monopolies; and it should likewise exercise rigid supervision over all corporations that are of a quasi-public character.

Number of instances of the abuses of natural monopolies in the hands of private corporations could be cited, but one illustration here will serve our present purposes. Let us, therefore, compare the contract recently made by the board of commissioners of the town of Tarboro with a private corporation to furnish water for the town, with the operation of the water-works of the town of Wilson under municipal ownership.

The following questions were directed to the city clerk of Wilson, and, with his reply, are here given:

1. Does the city of Wilson own and operate its electric light, sewerage and water-works systems?

Ans. Yes.

2. If bonds were issued to erect them please state length of time for interest and amount paid each year?

Ans. The electric light system, water and lights, \$75,000. Sewerage, \$17,000. Water and light bonds 20 years at 5 per cent. Sewerage 20 years, 6 per cent.

3. Are the systems complete in detail and does their operation give satisfaction to the people?

Ans. Yes.

It will be seen from the above questions and answers that, under municipal ownership and operation of the water-works and sewerage system, the town of Wilson is fully satisfied; furthermore when the bonds that were issued to erect them are finally paid, the city will own them.

The contract made by the town of Tarboro with a private corporation to furnish only a complete system of water-works provides for the payment, by the town, of (\$2,000) two thousand dollars for the first year and two thousand two hundred dollars for the second year, and thereafter for the use of water, and the corporation has the further valuable privilege of furnishing water to private parties, at a rental to be fixed by said corporation, and the town of Tarboro is to receive no benefit from the water works except the privilege of supplying water to residents, and this alone will bring in a handsome revenue.

The town has the option, at the expiration of 20 years, to buy the plant at a figure to be agreed upon by the Company and the town authorities, after competent hydraulic engineers have investigated thoroughly and assessed or estimated the value.

The company, of course, would not agree to sell their plant and franchise unless they received a fair price, based on the annual rentals they receive for supplying water. For example, say the Company received \$3,000 a year as rentals they would not sell their plant for less than \$30,000, for the \$3,000 rental or income is six per cent interest on \$50,000. It could be safely said,

DEMOCRATS DO NOT RELISH IT.

Chatham County Board of Commissioners Refuse Economy and Save Nearly \$2,000—But a Democratic Majority Organ Wants to Explain It Away.

The Board of County Commissioners of Chatham county, which is not Democratic, has saved the county nearly \$2,000 during the first year of its administration. But this saving does not please the Chatham Record and it tries to juggle figures in such a way as to show that under a Democratic Board the county expenses were less than under the present Board. But to show this it had to go back some six or seven years.

GIVE UP ARMS.

Gen. Maso and one Hundred and twenty Insurgents lay Down Their Arms.

HAVANNA, Jan. 21.—The Spanish authorities report that the insurgent General Juan Maso Parra, with the forces under his command, about 100 men, including time Ferri and Jose Manuel Hernandez, Maj. Feliciano Quesada, Saturnino Leon, and Victoriano Gomez, with six other officers and 100 privates, well supplied with ammunition, have surrendered at Fomento to the Spanish General Aguirre and Senior Marcos Garcia, Governor of Santa Clara Province.

TIED OF DEFENDING TRUSTS.

Gov. Pingree, of Michigan Says the Republican Party has Been Led Astray—Is

THE PARTY OF MONOPOLIES.

Monopolists, Franchise Grabbers and Political Apes of Hoolie Have Taken Control of Both the old Party—The Railroad a Faithful Ally—St. Mark Hanna and His "Divine Intervention." Telegram to President McKinley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Governor Hiram S. Pingree, of Michigan, was the guest of honor at the January dinner of the Independent Club at the Elliott Square Club house this evening, and delivered an address on "What Constitutes Party Loyalty." In the course of which he said:

"In his address upon the field of Gettysburg, Abraham Lincoln said, 'That we were highly resolved that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation under God have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' If the party which has been away from these principles, if it is the party whose words may influence to lead it back to the magna charter of self-government."

"It is the misfortune of great parties when long in power, that to them flock all those who desire to enrich themselves by legislation which this party can give them."

"To the Republican party there have flocked during the past few years many birds of ill-omen, undesirable tenants, who are making the house so foul that they are driving out the rightful owners. These undesirable acquisitions the masses of the party would like to see driven out, but the party is too weak to do so. If the leaders are of the type of Mr. Lincoln, we have government for the people. If they are of other types which I might mention, we have government for bondholders and monopolies."

ADDING PLACE FOR MONOPOLIES.

"In late years the influence of wealth in dictating legislative measures and government policies are becoming more and more apparent. Mr. Cleveland disrupted his party in doing the biddings of a money syndicate, which made enormous profits out of a scandalous land deal. To-day all the trusts, all the monopolies, have taken refuge under the wing of the Republican party because they fear the Democratic party, which has kicked them out."

"My own State's railroads have been a faithful ally to the Republican party. They put up the money which helps elect their kind of men to the Legislature and in return expect favorable measures and exemption from paying their share of taxes."

"The monopolist, the franchise-grabber, the lobbyist, the political apostle of hoolie are all extreme partisans. When they elect their kind of men to office by a force of money, they are in the line of Providence in behalf of the nation and its honor."

"A party which does not rid itself of men who make legislative measures in line with the sole purpose of exploiting the people and perpetuating the reign of the dollar will lose its influence with the masses, and, like a church which accepts a robbery with impunity, will lose the respect of the people who wish to see their consciences, it will soon be all such and none others."

"I have at times seriously thought that the Democratic party, by its folding arms and its inaction, is doing a great wrong to the people. It is not a party of men of great wealth, and making them keep all they have, would tend to make them less greedy."

TIED OF DEFENDING TRUSTS.

"Many of us lifelong Republicans who do not trust the money power are heartily sick of being obliged to condone and defend the trusts. A campaign of education has lately been started, which proposes to teach the people that trusts are the greatest enemy of the people. Providence will make us all happy. Patent insides and plate matter are now shipped to country newspapers, for printing which they are paid, showing how trusts cheapen things."

"You perhaps remember how, before the war, many of the clergy argued for human slavery as a divine institution. The question is to-day, 'Do half faces on railroads and contributions to the trusts of the clergy to deal gently with great wrongs?'"

"The power of money in this country retains newspapers; it elects men to the Senate and to the House; it manipulates national and State conventions."

"Those of us who believe in government for the people should not hesitate to denounce men of our party who would make ours only a government for the trusts of the almighty dollar and the possessors thereof."

"Dingley Wages."

The Boston Post.

In Congressmen Dingley's own town in the great Androscoggin mill corporations, whose operatives are now striking against a cut-down of wages. The situation is no worse in Lewiston than in a good many other places; it is not so bad as in some others. But how is Mr. Dingley to explain to his constituents the failure of his tariff to bring them prosperity and increase their earnings? Is he willing to accept a ten per cent. cut-down as the measure of 'Dingley wages'?"

INSURGENT'S CAPITAL TAKEN.

Government Officials Escape—Insurgent Forces Scattered—With a Loss of Fifty Men Killed, Killed, and Wounded.

Cablegrams from Cuba are to the effect that Gen. Castellano has taken possession of the village of Esperanza, in the Sierra de Cubitas, where the insurgent government had its headquarters.

"During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents their government officials escaped."

"The next day, continuing his operations, the same general defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents, who were coming to the aid of the government, scattering them in all directions, and killing 50."

Rumors are also circulated to the effect that General Calixto Garcia, the famous insurgent leader, was killed in a recent engagement with the Spanish troops."

According to the information from Spanish sources, General Castellano, being aware that the insurgent government was established in Esperanza, in buildings constructed by the insurgents, seventeen leagues from Puerto Principe, at the extreme west end of the Cubitas Ridge, proceeded in that direction, with 2,500 infantry, 400 cavalry, and two field guns."

After three days' trying march, he forced a difficult position on the 14th day, and overcame the obstinate resistance of 1,000 insurgents, pursuing them more than six miles, and destroying and burning the houses, Esperanza, including the insurgent government buildings."

CAUTION OF ESPERANZA.

"On the following day General Castellano engaged the reunited insurgents, 2,500 strong, near the Inferno woods, six miles from Esperanza. He routed them, after two hours combat. The insurgent loss is believed to have been 500 men, and the loss of the Spanish, 50. The latter left nine dead."

A private dispatch from Spanish sources says the attacking insurgents had thirty wounded, and the garrison's loss was insignificant."

CHATHAM COUNTY ALLIANCE.

Pass Resolutions Endorsing Gov. Russell's Plan to Remove the Wilsons From Office.

The County Alliance met here last Thursday. There were twenty-one sub-Alliances represented by reports—seventeen by delegates. Much interest was manifested in the shoe factory and everything that could be said, giving the most interesting information about it was listened to with the most eager attention.

Great was the disappointment that no sample shoes were here on exhibition.

Following the instructions of the executive committee that a county business agent be elected and an early call meeting be held, Bro. J. J. Jenkins was elected county business agent. The meeting was adjourned to the 10th inst. as the date of the call meeting. Since the last county meeting, two sub-Alliances have been reorganized—Yates and Centre number 401, several had a revival of interest among them. We would mention Ross Alliance whose membership has doubled.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

RESOLVED, That we, the Chatham County Farmers Alliance do, hereby endorse the course of Governor Russell in removing the Wilsons from the office of Railroad Commissioners and that we are determined to stand by him as long as he stands for the rights of the people and against corporations and combines.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be published in Chatham Citizen, CAUCASIAN and Progressive Farmer.

Are You Going West?

The Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific Ry's from Memphis run elegant reclining chair cars, also day coaches through Missouri, Arkansas and Texas points without change.

If you expect to make a trip to any of the Western States it will be to your interest to drop me a line.

For maps, books and pamphlets on Arkansas and Texas address,

Traveling Passenger Agent, 103 Read House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Enquire Your Hotels With Care.

Many of our hotels are now being run by the I. O. O. F. full druggists and mooners.

RAFFLING IS GAMBLING.

The Grand Jury Have Issued Subpoenas for a Number of Citizens for Indulging in Gambling.

DETHAM, N. C., Jan. 21.—The citizens of Durham are greatly stirred up. Solicitor Bynum is raking the town for evidence against citizens for gambling. Yesterday morning when court opened the judge had the grand jury brought before him and charged again. He said it had come to his ears that gambling was being very extensively practiced in and around Durham, and informed the grand jury that it was their duty to look into such matters. The grand jury took his honor at his word, and have had about 40 subpoenas issued, under which about 20 people have been arrested and given bond in the sum of \$50 each. Naturally the grand jury has been criticised for the active part taken in the matter, not but that the citizens want to see justice done, but they seem to be of the opinion that the greater crimes should be punished with as much vigor as the lesser ones, if not more. The warrants in the hands of the sheriff will reach in Person, Chatham, Orange and Durham counties. The gambling which the grand jury are charged with investigating is in the nature of a lottery. It is rumored here that before the grand jury complete their work they will have presented bills of indictment against the military company, the Durham Hotel, and several other various benevolent institutions for engaging in the same kind of business.

RESOLUTIONS BERTIE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

They Condemn the Party Press and Refuse to Organize for Removing the Wilsons From Office.

Whereas the partisan press of the State is so grossly abused, and so much mischief is being done by its misstatements, mislead their readers in regard to the speech of Senator Butler at Rocky Mount by refusing to publish the counter certificates, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That being fully persuaded from the certificates of W. E. Fountain, J. B. Lloyd and other than thirty others, that the charges are false and that believing this, we fully endorse the said speech and the resolution be published in the CAUCASIAN, Progressive Farmer and Patron and Gleaner and other friendly papers. Also a copy be sent Senator Butler.

A. J. COBB, Sec'y  
A. W. SNELL, Pres.

A Silver Dollar That is Valued at \$6,000.

Albany N. Y. Dispatch.

A silver dollar of the issue of 1804 is owned by Jas. Ten Eyck, of this city, a past grand master of Masons. He purchased it in New York City in 1888 for \$800. It is a beautiful specimen of the rights of the people and its authenticity. Some time ago he received \$3,000 for the coin. A dollar of this issue has been stated to be worth over \$5,000. Mr. Ten Eyck says the statement that there are only four of these coins in existence and that one of them is not accounted for is erroneous, for there is a reliable record of the existence of seven of them. He says the British Museum is the owner of one, as stated. Mr. Ten Eyck has one of the best collections of rare coins in the country.

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# THE CAUCASIAN

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We earnestly ask each Subscriber to look at the label on his paper, and if the date is behind the date of this issue, 27th JANUARY 1898, to send us \$1.00 and get the date moved up for another year. We cannot continue subscriptions that have expired. Please attend to this at once

## WHY HAVE FREIGHT RATES BEEN INCREASED?

We call attention to a very sensible and timely editorial in another column, clipped from the Statesville Mascot, on the question of freight rates. The Mascot quotes facts and figures furnished by merchants along the line of the Southern Railway to show that many freight rates have been greatly increased during the past ten years. It also calls attention to the radical increase in freight rates in the last few years. Among other cases mentioned it shows that the freight rate on cotton from Statesville to Asheville in 1883 was 10 cents; at that time cotton was selling at ten cents per pound. The freight rate from Statesville to Asheville has been increased to twenty-seven cents, while cotton is now selling for five cents per pound. That is, while cotton has fallen from ten cents a pound to five cents a pound, freight rates have been increased nearly fifty per cent. This was done not only without any protest from the old railroad commission, but was actually done with their knowledge and probably with their assistance. It is safe to say that the new commission will lose no time in correcting these glaring injustices and robberies and hundreds of others of similar kind. The freight rate instead of being increased should be much lower now than it was ten years ago. That is it would be a great injustice to the people to allow the roads to charge as much freight to haul cotton now when it is five cents a pound as they were allowed to charge when cotton was ten cents per pound; that is, brought the farmer twice as much money. To illustrate: when a bale of cotton sold for fifty dollars, if the freight on that cotton to the shipping point or to the factory was five dollars, then the railroads levied a tax on the farmer of ten per cent, or the value of this cotton to carry it to market for him. To-day when the same bale of cotton sells for only twenty-five dollars, if the railroads are permitted to charge the same freight, that is five dollars per bale, it would be taxing the farmer twenty per cent of the value of his cotton for freight. This would be a manifest injustice, and clearly equity between the people and the roads would demand that the freight rates be scaled down. But the injustice put upon our people to-day is even greater than this. The roads not only charge as much now as they did ten years ago, but have actually increased their freight rates. How could any honest railroad commission, sworn to see that equity was done between the railroads and the people, permit such a thing to be done? The taxing power is a very great and damaging one. The people have always guarded it jealously in the hands of their legislators and Congress, but the railroads are levying taxation upon the people twice as large as the taxation levied by the State. The poorer the people the higher the roads increase their taxes on the public, and thus have the strange spectacle that while farmers, merchants, and every other industrial enterprise are struggling to make both ends meet, and many of them losing money, the railroad lines, one of the greatest industries of commerce, which should be run in the interest of the public, are permitted to levy excessive tribute and increase their profits while everybody else's profits are diminishing. We want to see the railroads prosper, but we want to see them prosper when the people prosper, and when evil conditions force the remainder of the people to suffer hard times the railroads should suffer with them, or at least not be allowed to take that occasion to levy greater tribute and increase their profits. In short, whenever the railroads are made to understand that they can only prosper when the people prosper, then they will stand by the people for free silver and more money and not with the gold-bug Rothschilds who are trying to enslave mankind by making the dollar scarce and dear.

## ANOTHER MONOPOLY JUDGE ON THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

For years evidence has been multiplying and accumulating to prove that Jefferson's predictions and warnings about the Supreme Court were more than justified. Our forefathers fought a desperate struggle to take from their neck and that of their posterity the yoke of tyranny and to put a stop to unjust taxation, a stop to king-made and court-made laws, to re-enthroned liberty, and to establish a government that should be based on the consent of the governed. Their wisdom in accomplishing so great an undertaking in many respects has challenged the admiration of the world. But they made at least one grievous if not fatal blunder. They established a Federal Judiciary, clothed with powers greater than the king and judiciary of England, to work quietly and silently, both by day and night, to undermine, undo, and negate all of the blessings of liberty, prosperity and happiness guaranteed to us in

such brave words and glowing terms. Jefferson said that in the Supreme Court, was the poisonous germ that if not rooted out, would yet overthrow the Republic. What Jefferson said and wrote on this subject in the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century applies to present conditions with an hundred fold more significance and force. Silently and continuously this Court has spurred and trampled on the rights of the States and the jurisdictions of the State courts, has thrown around great corporations the mantle of vested rights more revolting and dangerous than the divine right of kings and has by other usurpation enlarged its powers until to-day this small body of nine men, elected by nobody, representing nobody and responsible to nobody, serving for life, are more powerful than the President and Congress combined, and stands as the supreme arbiter of the fate of the nation. Such a judicial oligarchy, composed of so few men with such terrible powers, should, if permitted to exist with such powers, surely be composed of the wisest, fairest and best men in the nation. In a period when mammoth combinations and monopolies have grown up and when life and death struggle between these industrial handouts and the masses of the people is going on, surely there should be no one placed on this Court against whom there was even a suspicion of incompetency, bias or unfairness.

## ONE LIE LEADS TO ANOTHER.

But what do we see? Within the last few days, Mr. McKenna, who from one end of the country to the other is charged, not only with incompetency, but with being narrow in his views, and therefore a man of small and bitter prejudices, and also with being a partisan corporation attorney, has been appointed by the President and placed on this high and important tribunal with such terrible powers. Nearly every judge who sat with him on the Circuit Courts in the west, a large number of the State Judges in Western States, and leading attorneys, died over their signatures the strongest and most positive protest against his appointment to this position. In fact, so many and such strong protest from such reputable jurists have never before been made against any appointment to this position, and yet, in the face of this, the President makes the appointment and a majority of the Senate vote for confirmation. This spectacle presents the latest and strongest argument yet in favor of rooting out this snake in our Constitution, removing this heritage of monarchy—a judiciary appointed and paid for life—and an establishment of the Democratic principle which every State in the Union but four has already established by electing Supreme Court Judges by a vote of the people and for a limited term of years. This is a reform that cannot come too quickly.

## BIMETALLIC COMMISSION A FAILURE

Senator Wolcott's recent speech giving a report of the work of the Bimetallic Commission of which he was chairman, and the efforts to try to get England and the other European countries to join us in international bimetalism, is a curiosity of the first water. His statement of what the Commission attempted to do and of the cold comfort and rebuffs they received everywhere from the gold standard countries in Europe, and the further fact that France, the only country that seemed friendly, took the positive position that it would not undertake any international bimetalism with the United States alone, but that some leading European nations, including England must join, convinced every one that international bimetalism was impossible. Yet, after making these admissions and positive statement of facts, Senator Wolcott had the cheek to state he has still great hopes of success of an international bimetallic agreement being secured at some future time, though admits that there is no use of making further negotiations at present.

Another very curious thing is that he charged that he would have been more successful had there been certain goldbugs in America to discredit his efforts and to convince foreign nations that this country did not honestly want international bimetalism. This statement so far was not curious, because it is true and generally admitted to be true, but the curious part is that he severely arraigned Secretary Gage for being a party to this scheme to make his mission a failure and then in the same breath said that the President acted in good faith and upheld his hands, and that the President was as strong a bimetalist as he was. If this is so why does Mr. McKinley keep a goldbug who is at variance with him on the most important question before the people in his Cabinet, and especially when that Cabinet officer offensively uses his goldbug views to discredit and make a failure of the bimetallic commission that the President appointed and sent to Europe? Of course Mr. McKinley can put Mr. Gage out of his Cabinet in ten minutes.

## THE TELLER-STANLEY MATTHEWS RESOLUTION.

To-day the vote will be taken in the Senate on the famous Stanley Matthews resolution, an exact copy of which has been introduced by Senator Teller. It will be remembered that this resolution, which declares that all government obligations, by the expressed terms of the contract, are payable in silver at the option of the government, was introduced by Stanley Matthews in 1878, and passed both Houses of Congress by a large majority. President McKinley as well as Secretary Carlisle were members of the House

at that time and voted for the resolution. Senator Allison was a member of the Senate and also voted for the resolution. But for twenty years every President, whether a Democrat or a Republican, has not only violated existing law, but has also violated the declaration of Congress with reference to the law which makes it the duty of the executive department of the government to redeem government obligations in either gold or silver at the option of the government; that is, on terms most favorable to the government. That is each President has surrendered to the bondholders an option which has been worth millions upon millions to them and which has cost the taxpayer a like amount. The offering of this resolution by Senator Teller has caused no little commotion among gold Democrats, among Republicans who are now goldbugs but who were for silver when Stanley Matthews resolution was passed, among that class of Republicans who at heart are with the Administration but who are trying to pretend to be for silver in order to fool their constituents and get re-elected, and also among that class of Democrats who pretend to be for Bryan and silver but who are secretly working with Tammany to try to shift or straddle the issue.

## THE GOLD TRUST AND STATE BANKS OF ISSUE.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains two significant editorials, one by side one upholding and advocating the Gage currency bill, the purpose of which, to quote Mr. Gage's language is "to more thoroughly establish the gold standard," the other leading editorial in the same paper advocating the re-establishment of State Banks of issue. The attention of the Wilmington Star and other silver papers which have been recently clamoring for State Banks that they have for silver is respectfully called to this fact. The gold trust wants to reduce the standard money of the country to gold alone, and then leave to the National and State Banks the issue of paper money, which will not be a legal tender, but all of which must be redeemed in gold. What the gold trust most opposes is the issuing of our money direct by the government, every dollar being a full legal tender. They oppose this because it would make the safest, soundest, and best financial system possible.

## THE BERTIE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

The sub Alliance in Chatham, Ga. are taking on new life and energy, and all reports indicate a material increase in membership. At the last meeting of the County Alliance a resolution was passed endorsing Governor Russell's action in removing the two Wilsons as Railroad Commissioners. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a full report of this meeting and resolutions.

## THE BERTIE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

The Bertie Farmers' Alliance in their recent meeting passed a resolution condemning the partisan press of the State in refusing to give the same publicity to the all-white denying the fact that Senator Butler's speech at Rocky Mount, as to the goldbug sheets all-white denying the fact.

## Eczema All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to cure. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to touch the disease at all until S.S.S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured on blood and sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and has been so for several years. She is now free from that threat, and to bleed her life forever.

## A Real Blood Remedy.

Take a blood remedy for a blood disease; a tonic won't cure it. Our books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Cause, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and lick all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but none would irritate the sore so that it would hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." Mrs. ANNA E. EAKES, Wadsworth, Ohio.

## Hood's Pills

are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

## FALSE ARGUMENTS

President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad has written a long letter to the editor of one of the leading Populist papers in Kansas attempting to offset the arguments and facts published by that paper in favor of Government ownership of railroads. Mr. Ripley says that personally he and other railroad men are not opposed to Government ownership because it would be to their interest not to have it, but that he thinks it would not be to the interest of the country generally. This reminds us of the arguments made by the goldbugs and bankers that the free coinage of silver would hurt them more than it would the working people and persons of small means. To believe any such arguments would be attributed to these men the highest type of selfish patriotism. Indeed it would be to attribute to them a patriotism so lofty as to make them sacrifice their own personal interest to the benefit of humanity. It is very significant that those who are most strongly opposed to the free coinage of silver and the government ownership of railroads are constantly declaring that they would not be hurt by these reforms, but that those who are most strongly demanding the reforms would be hurt. This proves that the supporters of the gold standard and the railroad trusts are driven to great desperation and are in fact on their last legs of defence. They are forced to use arguments like this because they cannot discuss questions on their merits without being worsted in the argument. They are simply begging the question.

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## SHOULD ACT PROMPTLY.

THE CAUCASIAN has received a number of letters from various persons in reference to the Hancock scandal and the general sentiment expressed is that Gov. Russell should not delay an investigation, and if the charges prove true to immediately remove Mr. Hancock from the Presidency of the North Carolina Railroad.

## BETTER THAN DOCTORS.

I am now quite well. I praise Peruna. I think and know its equal is not to be found. It has done for me what four doctors and five different medicines failed to do. I feel like a new man. I walk seven blocks to Cedar Falls, Ia. church every Sunday and feel refreshed at the end of my walk. And such sweet, refreshing sleep! Mrs. E. Riker.

A reform that goes to the root of most of political abuses which flourish under a democratic form of government is being urged by those who have gathered in convention at New York to promote the betterment of the system of primary elections. These are the gatherings in which the important questions of party control are decided and where the personnel of the executive and legislative departments of government, whether national, state or municipal, is really determined. As the stream cannot rise higher than its source, so government, in any instance, cannot reach a higher plane than that reflecting the sentiments and purposes of those who control the primaries. Without doubt, much may be done to improve the primary system by the enactment of legislation to safeguard the rights of the individual elector, but it should not be forgotten that in the last analysis the responsibility for abuses in politics rest finally with the citizens themselves, and that far too many of them are negligent or disdainful of the duties which rest upon all citizens in a government resting upon manhood suffrage.

Very much is being said in the State papers about the Stanley county bond repudiation. A great many people may not fully understand the case, therefore Judge Avery's article on the first page of this issue is most timely and will also throw much light on the question. He clearly draws the distinction between repudiation of invalid bonds and refusal to pay obligations. Read Judge Avery's article in full.

Two interesting Senatorial contests are now going on. The Maryland legislature is balloting for Senator to succeed Senator Gorman. The Republicans have a majority but there are enough Republican bolters to prevent the nominee of the Republican caucus from being elected. The deadlock is a serious one to Republican prospects.

## A CRYING EVIL.

There is an evil abroad in our land which, like the deadly upas, is spreading its branches, and poisoning the atmosphere of our civilization. It is a species of anarchy, producing restless discontent in the hearts of our people, attacking the very foundations of our institutions, a worm gnawing at the vitals of our social fabric. It was as a mustard seed, planted on the bank of the stream of North Carolina Journalism, a few years after the close of the civil war, by one, Josiah Turner, and since that time, rooted in the dark soil of anarchy, watered by the stream on whose banks it grew, made muddy and foul by political strife, it has grown until the vultures of journalism hatch their scandals in its foliage, and from its lofty branches dart down upon them high in authority, and tear their vitals out. The first fruits were no doubt bitter to the men, who, (no matter what they may have been socially or politically), had branded on their foreheads such names as "Klilde" and "Blow your Horn," and many other cognomies hatched in a fertile, though peculiar brain. After long years we have another crop from the same tree called "Hallelujahs," "A1 to gether," "Righteous Tyrant," &c. It is really alarming to one who has been in the language of the learned student of Gamaliel, "Put in mind to be subject to the principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to speak evil of no man," to see the columns of our great city dailies reeking with attacks upon the officers of our State, from the Chief Executive down to the keeper of the Capitol. If the newspapers are to be believed, we have not a single State officer with a vestige of honesty or an ounce of brain. Indeed, this evil has extended itself to a malicious and unfair attack upon the judiciary of the State—not even sparing for the sake of decency, the highest court in our State. I want to say in passing, that these attacks on our courts are a species of cowardice. The writers of these scurrilous and oftentimes groundless attacks, know that a judge is loathe to punish for contempt in such cases. It seems to me that some of our newspapers are ready and willing to bring into ridicule and contempt, and to ruin the private and official character of any citizen in order to pander to the demand for sensation, and to please the "powers behind the throne." In this short communication I can only call attention to this "Crying Evil," hoping that the writers for newspapers in this city, and elsewhere will cease their un-called for attacks upon our State officers and the judiciary, and get back into the legitimate field of journalism, and as leaders of thought and moulders of public sentiment, instill into the youth of the land a high regard for the "powers that be—giving true and unvarnished accounts of the doings of our people, both in their private life, (if necessary) and of the officers and judges in their official capacity, without the use of opprobrious epithets and sensational trimmings. Let our newspapers remember that our social fabric is so interwoven that we cannot draw out a thread without drawing the whole piece. That if we bring into ridicule and disrespect the officials of our State, we injure the whole people, and every individual; that, if they sow these seeds of contempt "for the powers that be," we will reap anarchy and ruin.

## Cured in Four Months.

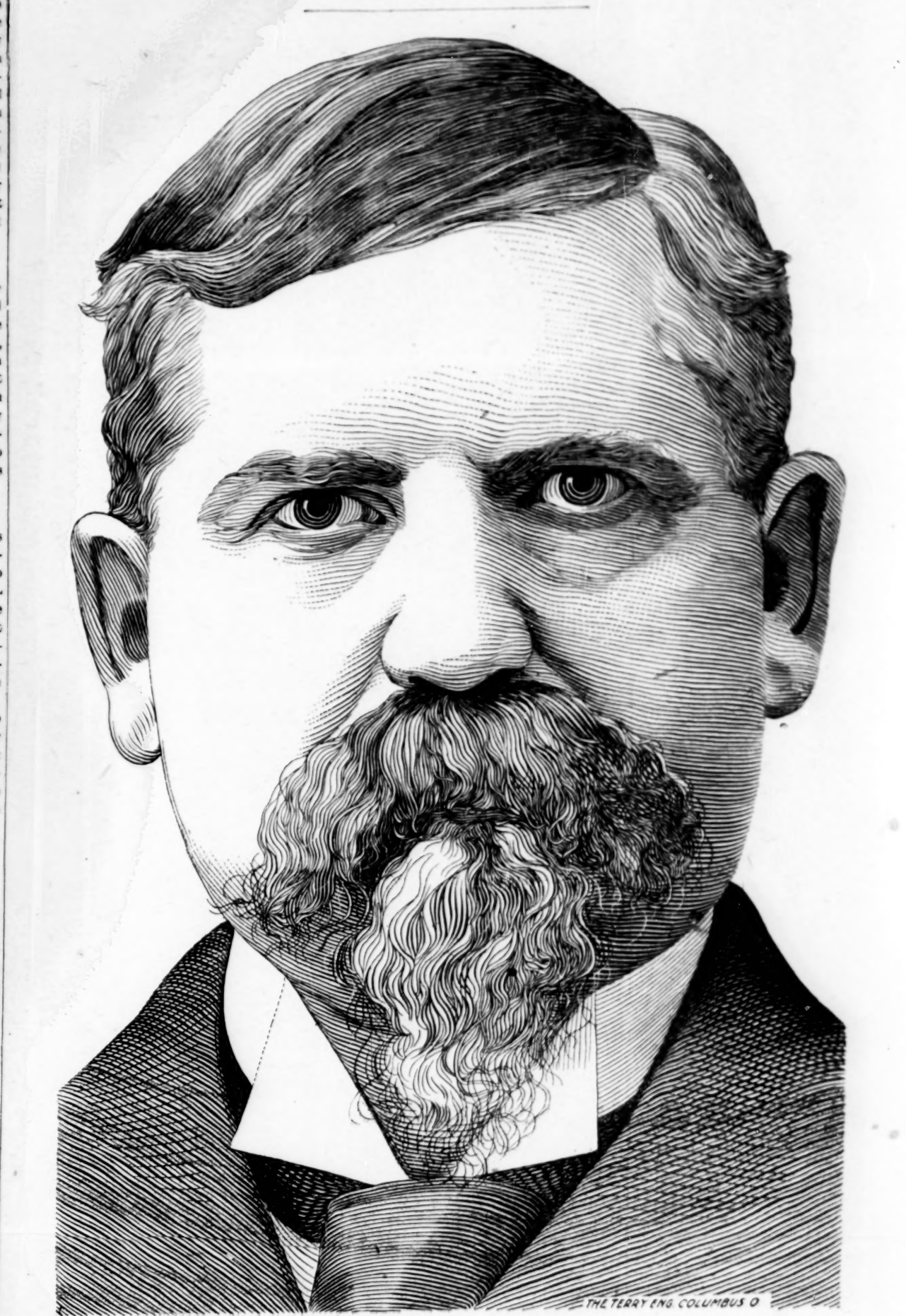
I am thankful that I can write and say that I am cured of the chronic catarrh. I have taken several bottles of Peruna and two of Man-alin. I am feeling better now than I have for many years. I was cured in four months. I am feeling better now than I have for many years. I was cured in four months. I am feeling better now than I have for many years. I was cured in four months.

## Better Than Doctors.

I am now quite well. I praise Peruna. I think and know its equal is not to be found. It has done for me what four doctors and five different medicines failed to do. I feel like a new man. I walk seven blocks to Cedar Falls, Ia. church every Sunday and feel refreshed at the end of my walk. And such sweet, refreshing sleep! Mrs. E. Riker.

# CONGRESSMAN OUTHWAITE

Says That Pe-ru-na is a Most Effective Remedy for Catarrh.



HON. JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE.

WYANDOTTE BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 15, 1897.

To Whom It May Concern: The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of this city is one of its leading enterprises. The proprietors are prominent citizens. The President, Dr. S. B. Hartman, has a high standing as an enterprising man of undoubted integrity. Their most prominent remedy, Pe-ru-na, has a wide-spread reputation and is a most effective remedy for catarrh. Very truly, JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE.

## Catarrh of Head and Throat.

I had had catarrh of head and throat for twelve years and had read that Pe-ru-na was good for it. But my husband was opposed to patent medicines and would not allow me to use it. About a year ago he died and I determined that I would at least give Pe-ru-na a trial. I had the terms, Pauline Aulna, drugist order some Conn, Box 411. I was in stock, and I took six bottles. It completely cured me. My catarrh is all gone and I have no more trouble with my throat. Mrs. Pauline Aulterman.

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## Catarrh of Lungs.

Pe-ru-na is the best medicine I ever had for a very severe cough for about 18 months. Physicians told me my right lung was affected, their prescriptions gave no relief. I concluded to try Pe-ru-na, and after taking Mr. F.W. Linden, the first two bottles, 412 Scott St., felt great relief. I could breathe again. I was entirely restored to health. I have recommended Pe-ru-na to several friends with splendid results. F. W. Linden.

## Chronic Catarrh.

I was troubled for ten years with chronic catarrh. I used Pe-ru-na and La-cu-pia for about eight months, and must say that I am perfectly cured of the disease. It will be a great relief to my youngest daughter who had had rheum ever since she was born (1891). She is now cured of it and I was cured and thank. I had six different physicians for her. Mrs. Becking.

## La Grippe.

I keep Pe-ru-na on hand all the time. I have used it for la grippe and acute diseases. My wife has used it for piles with satisfactory results. She will add a few sentences: "We have been using your Pe-ru-na for two years and are never without a bottle of it in the house. It is a valuable remedy for la grippe, indigestion, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. It will also relieve morning sickness during pregnancy, if taken half an hour before getting out of bed in the morning." O. P. Hommel.

## SCHEDULE ON WILMINGTON SEACAST RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1897.  
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
Leave Wilmington at 2:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m.  
Leave Ocean View 8:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.  
SUNDAY TRAINS.  
Leave Wilmington at 2:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m.  
Leave Ocean View at 5:00 p. m.  
R. O. GRANT, Superintendent.

## Chronic Disease of the Lungs.

I was afflicted with a very severe cough for about 18 months. Physicians told me my right lung was affected, their prescriptions gave no relief. I concluded to try Pe-ru-na, and after taking Mr. F.W. Linden, the first two bottles, 412 Scott St., felt great relief. I could breathe again. I was entirely restored to health. I have recommended Pe-ru-na to several friends with splendid results. F. W. Linden.

## Four Bottles of Pe-ru-na.

I write to let you know how I am getting along. I have taken about five bottles of Pe-ru-na and am proud to say that I have fully recovered. At first the catarrh was so bad I could scarcely hear, but now there is no difficulty in hearing Mr. Lee Stephens, and all the symptoms of catarrh have disappeared. Many thanks for your kindness and for your wonderful medicine. Lee Stephens.

## FREE MEDICAL BOOKS.

The following books, written by Dr. Hartman, will be sent free to any address: "The Ills of Life," a condensed encyclopedia of family medicine, "Health and Beauty," written especially for women, should be in the hands of every woman who wishes to bring up her daughters wisely and safely. "Winter Catarrh" treats of chronic catarrh in its different complications, "Facts and Faces," a book of testimonials, containing 32 pages, full of testimonials of people who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Pe-ru-na. Address: Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, 124 South Fourth street, Columbus, Ohio. All these books are written and compiled with great care by Dr. Hartman to give the people the best information possible concerning the human body and diseases to which it is liable.

## Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's "Consumption, Bronchitis, and Liver Cure?" It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles. ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Address, JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT, Lexington, N. C.







